

Whitehead
WELSH GOVERNMENT
B.P. 1777
20 SEP 1938
A.
Pembrokeshire County Council

Annual Report

OF THE

County Medical Officer of
Health for Pembrokeshire

1937

Printed by the "Weekly News," Narberth.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
Committee of the
Pembrokeshire County Council

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Public Health Services of the County for the Year ending 31st December, 1937.

The Birth Rate (14.2) shows a fall of .8 from the previous year's figure (15). The same decline took place in the Year 1936.

The Infant Mortality Rate (55) is greater by 5 than last year, but still compares favourably with 58, the figure for England and Wales as a whole.

The Death Rate (14.8) shows an increase—last year's figure being 14.3.

The Death Rate from Phthisis has increased from .54 to .72, but the Cancer figure is lower, 1.8 as compared with 1.9 for 1936.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases numbered 33, compared with 13 for 1936. The chief increase was due to Diphtheria. Influenza deaths numbered 45, compared with 27 in 1936.

The Maternal Mortality figure (3.2) is satisfactory. Details and statistics relating to the various activities of the Public Health Department will be found under their various headings in the body of the Report.

To the Chairman and Members I would like to say how greatly I appreciate their kind consideration and help in every way.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. MIDDLETON,

County Medical Officer.

County Health Department,
Haverfordwest.

July, 1938.

Sanitary Authorities and Medical Officers of Health for the Year 1937.

MEDICAL OFFICERS

(Part-Time)

Urban Districts.

FISHGUARD & GOODWICK	T. H. James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
HAVERFORDWEST	G. J. Bowen, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
MILFORD HAVEN	H. O. Williams, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
NEYLAND	J. A. K. Douglas, L.R.C.P. & L.M., L.R.C.S.I., & L.M.
PEMBROKE	Donald Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
TENBY	Charles Mathias, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
NARBERTH	Lionel E. Owen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Rural Districts.

HAVERFORDWEST	J. Howard Owen, M.D.
NARBERTH	Ernest W. Price, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
PEMBROKE	Geoffrey Wachter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
CEMAES	D. Havard, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.). J. Rowland Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTORS

Urban Districts.

FISHGUARD & GOODWICK	Mr. A. C. James
HAVERFORDWEST	Mr. R. R. Hole.
MILFORD HAVEN	Mr. Robert Rees.
NEYLAND	Mr. A. Gourlay.
NARBERTH	Mr. W. G. Mathias.
PEMBROKE	Mr. G. Wynne Rees.
TENBY	Mr. B. Morley.

Rural Districts.

HAVERFORDWEST (North)	Mr. D. B. Phillips.
HAVERFORDWEST (South)	Mr. D. C. Nicholson.
NARBERTH	Mr. W. G. Mathias.
PEMBROKE	Mr. H. B. Edwards.
CEMAES	Mr. Ivor E. G. George.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Public Health and Housing Committee and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Mr. G. S. Kelway (Chairman).	Mr. J. L. Llewellyn.
Mr. A. Owen Williams (Vice- Chairman).	Mr. Thomas Morgan.
Major J. Loftus Adams.	Mr. W. J. Morris.
Mrs. Seymour Allen.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Merthyr.
Mr. A. H. Codd.	Mr. L. J. Meyler.
Mrs. H. Cole.	Dr. D. H. Pennant.
Mr. T. W. Colley.	Mr. J. M. Philipps.
Mr. B. Edwards.	Lady Ivor Philipps.
Mr. F. J. Gay.	Sir C. W. M. Price.
Mr. John Gwyther.	Rev. T. L. Parry.
Mr. Thos. Harries.	Mr. Wm. Roberts.
Mr. R. I. Hooper.	Mrs. S. B. Sketch.
Mr. W. F. James.	Mr. D. T. Thomas.
Mr. G. E. Jones.	Mr. John Thomas.
Mr. O. D. Jones.	Mr. Kenneth Walker.
Mr. W. H. John.	Mr. Ralph Warren.
Mr. Isaac James.	Dr. E. R. Williams.
	Rev. W. T. Watson.

Central Nursing Committee.

Mrs. N. Seymour Allen.	Mrs. Spence-Colby.
Mrs. W. G. James.	Mrs. A. Owen Williams.
Mrs. Kelway.	Mrs. A. V. W. Stokes.
Lady Ivor Philipps.	

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Institutions.

	Medical Officer.
PRIORY MOUNT, HAVERFORDWEST	C. M. MacGeoch, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
NARBERTH	L. E. Owen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
CHILDREN'S HOME, SAUNDERSFOOT	T. R. Griffiths, B.Sc. (Wales), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
WOODBINE HOUSE, PEMBROKE	Geoffrey Wachter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

District Medical Officers.

District.	Medical Officer.
Haverfordwest	C. M. MacGeoch, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Milford Haven	H. O. Williams, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. J. A. K. Douglas, L.R.C.P., and L.M., L.R.C.S.I., and L.M.
Fishguard	J. Howard Owen, M.D.
St. David's	J. Haslett Elliott, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D.
Narberth 1	L. E. Owen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Narberth 2	T. R. Griffiths, B.Sc. (Wales), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Narberth 3	Ernest W. Price, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Pembroke 1	Geoffrey Wachter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Pembroke 2	H. V. R. McKinley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Pembroke 3	V. Pegge, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Pembroke 4	D. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.
Llanfyrnach	J. Penry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
St. Dogmaels 1	Selby Clare, L.R.C.P.I., & L.M., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
St. Dogmaels 2	D. Havard, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.).

County Health Offices Staff.

County Medical Officer of Health : H. Middleton, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health : Dorothy M. Rees, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

County Superintendent of Nurses and Inspector of Midwives : Miss A. R. Calvin Thomas, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor : Miss E. J. James, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Emergency Midwife : Miss K. M. James, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Clerk : B. J. Evans.

Home Visitor for the Blind : Miss D. M. R. Burder.

Consulting Medical Officers.

Orthopædic : N. Rocyn Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Oculist : H. E. Quick, F.R.C.S.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Natural and Social Conditions.

The geographical formation of the County is interesting in that a large variety of strata appear.

The North of the County is mainly Silurian, the South contains bands of coal-bearing strata, whilst the Northern shore of the Haven is formed of Old Red Sandstone. In the North we find outcrops of Igneous rock. The soil is of excellent quality and is of a high productive standard.

The majority of the inhabitants are occupied in agricultural pursuits, while others are engaged in deep-sea fishing, coal mining, quarrying and brick making.

There are several Military and Air Force depots, and recently large Admiralty undertakings have provided work for hundreds of men, many of whom were previously unemployed.

Statistics.

Area (in acres), including land and inland water—
393,003.

Population.

The population of the Administrative County for the past ten years is shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Population.
1927	89,630
1928	88,610
1929	87,790
1930	87,790
1931	86,020
1932	86,490
1933	86,040
1934	85,650
1935	85,100
1936	83,700
1937	83,270
Rateable Value	£255,762
Estimated product of a penny rate	£1,022

Extracts From Vital Statistics For The Year.

Live Births:—	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	1,120	587	533
Illegitimate	70	33	37
Total Births	1,190	620	570

Birth Rate.

For 1937 the Birth Rate was 14.2, compared with 15 for 1936. 620 Males were born and 570 Females, a total of 1,190.

The following Table shows the Birth Rate from 1927 as compared with the Birth Rate for England and Wales for the same period :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Adminis- trative County	16.9	16.5	16.1	15.9	15.7	16.1	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.0	14.2
England & Wales	16.7	17.4	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9

STILL BIRTHS. Total 55.

Rate per 1,000 total births, 44.2.

Deaths, 1,232. Death Rate, 14.8.

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth—

Sepsis	0
Other causes	4
Total	4

Rate per 1,000 total births, 3.2.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—

Legitimate	53.6
Illegitimate	85.7
Total Rate	55.4

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	9
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2)	5

DEATHS.

(For full details see Table at End of Report).

The Deaths at all ages, of all causes, registered during the year 1937 numbered 1,232—(593 males and 639 females), giving a Death Rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of the population. This is an increase of .5 in the Death Rate compared with last year's figures.

The Death Rate per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales was 12.4.

Nine deaths were attributable to Whooping Cough, compared with two for the previous year.

There were 75 deaths attributable to Notifiable Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis.

The nine chief causes of death, with the corresponding percentages of total deaths, were:—

(1) Heart Disease	21.9
(2) Cancer	12.3
(3) Circulatory Diseases	5.3
(4) Phthisis	4.8
(5) Nephritis	4.7
(6) Cerebral Haemorrhage	6.9
(7) Pneumonia	4.2
(8) Congenital Debility	3.9
(9) Senility	4.5

Table of the Nine Chief Causes of Death:—

The Nine Chief Causes of Death.	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Percentage of Total Deaths		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Urban	Rural	Whole County
Heart	125	3.2	145	3.3	270	3.2	22.1	21.7	21.9
Cancer	75	1.9	76	1.7	151	1.8	13.2	11.4	12.3
Circulatory Diseases	20	.50	45	1.0	65	.78	3.5	6.7	5.3
Phthisis	29	.73	30	.68	59	.70	5.1	4.5	4.8
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	26	.65	59	1.3	85	1.0	4.6	8.8	6.9
Nephritis	23	.58	35	.80	58	.69	4.1	5.2	4.7
Pneumonia	22	.55	30	.69	52	.62	3.9	4.5	4.2
Congenital Debility	23	.58	26	.59	49	.59	4.0	3.9	4.0
Senility	16	.40	40	.92	56	.67	2.8	6.0	4.5

Deaths of women in, or in consequence of, child-birth :

(a) From Sepsis	0
(b) Other Causes	4

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality rate is calculated on the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births.

There were 66 deaths of children under one year of age, giving a death rate of 55.4, compared with a rate of 50 for the previous year.

The figures of Infant Mortality over a period of five years are as under :—

INFANT MORTALITY.

Year.	County.		England & Wales.
	No.	Rate.	Rate.
1933	95	63	64
1934	90	67	59
1935	70	51	57
1936	64	50	59
1937	66	55	58

The Infant Mortality rate for the year 1937 was 55, compared with 50 for the previous year, and 58 for England and Wales as a whole. Of the 66 actual deaths, 48 were certified as being due to Congenital Debility and premature birth conditions, over which medical services and welfare workers have little control.

The actual causes of deaths under one year are set out below :—

Causes of Death.	1936.	1937.
Influenza	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—
Bronchitis	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	9	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	5
Other Digestive Diseases	—	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	43	48
Other Violence	5	2
Other Defined Diseases	1	3
Whooping Cough	2	3
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	1
Cerebral Spinal Fever	—	1
Syphilis	—	1

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1937.

England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	England and Wales.	125 County Boro's and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
DEATHS—				
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis .....	.97)	Not available		
Others	2.26)			
Total	3.23)			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still).				
MATERNAL MORTALITY—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94)	Not available		
Others	2.17)			
Total	3.11)			
NOTIFICATIONS—				
Puerperal Fever				(4.15
Puerperal Pyrexia	13.93	17.59	11.52	(14.34

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory work is carried out in the County Health Department, where facilities exist for the simpler forms of bacteriological investigation. Throat swabs are examined and speedy reports rendered to practitioners who make use of the facilities offered. Wasserman Tests, Milk Analysis, and special blood examinations, etc., are carried out at the Beck Laboratory, Swansea.

During 1937, 527 swabs were examined for the presence of diphtheria. This includes the examination of swabs from the County Isolation Hospital. Three consecutive negative swabs are required from each diphtheria patient before discharge.

Ambulance Facilities.

A Motor Ambulance attached to the County War Memorial Hospital, Haverfordwest, is available for the greater part of the County.

An Infectious Diseases Ambulance stationed at the County Isolation Hospital, Pembroke Dock, is available at any hour for the removal of patients to Hospital from any part of the County.

Nursing in the Home.

The Pembrokeshire Nursing Association continues to carry out its extensive duties in a most satisfactory way. During 1937, 43 Associations were at work in the County, employing 47 Nurses—4 Queen's, 18 Trained (non-Queen's), and 25 Village Nurses.

There are now 25 cars at the disposal of the District Nurses, and 14 Associations have telephone facilities.

The retirement of seven Midwives (under the Midwives Act, 1936) has resulted in a general increase in the number of midwifery cases undertaken by the District Nurse Midwives.

A Relief, or Emergency Nurse, whose headquarters is at Haverfordwest, and whose services are available in any part of the County, has been appointed and her services have been much appreciated. The appointment of a second Relief Nurse has been sanctioned, and she will be appointed in due course.

Various Associations have extended their areas and by this means gaps existing in the Service have been filled.

Several Nurses have now attended Post Certificate Courses, and have resumed duty much improved by their refresher course.

The New Midwives Act came into operation at the end of July, 1937. Under the provisions of this Act, and by Agreement with the County Council, all Nurses' salaries were raised.

Particulars of New Scales.

Queen's Nurses	£210 per annum (fixed minimum)
Fully Trained (Non-Queen's)	£185 per annum (fixed minimum)
Village	£158 per annum (fixed minimum)

The above salaries include uniform allowance.

Midwifery fees vary in different areas, but a minimum of 17/6 has been fixed throughout the County, while the maternity fee stands at 15/-.

The County Council have made a transport grant to those Associations who provide cars, the amount of grant has been fixed by a special sub-committee, which has representative County Council members. In addition, this Committee passes for payment expenditure incurred in hiring cars by Nurses who have no cars provided and who occasionally, in an emergency, need quick transport.

Since 1st August last the County Council has paid an annual grant of £110 for every Hospital trained Nurse-Midwife employed by the County Nursing Association and £60 for every Village Nurse-Midwife.

No Grants are now given by the County Nursing Association for training of Village Nurses.

One Nurse applied for a grant for post-certificate course, which was given by the County Nursing Association. She was sent for two months to London and derived great benefit from the refresher course and returned to her duties with fresh interest.

Midwives.

Seventy-eight Midwives gave notice of intention to practise—16 left the County or discontinued practice. No bona-fide Midwives are now on the Register. Forty-seven of the practising Midwives are employed by District Nursing Associations.

The work of the Midwives is supervised by the County Superintendent of Nurses, who visits the homes, with the grant-earning Midwives to ascertain that a satisfactory standard of nursing is maintained. She also inspects the books, bags and equipment. 207 visits were paid in this respect.

There were four deaths in Maternity cases (where a Doctor was engaged before-hand), but no deaths in Midwifery. Two of these deaths were in early pregnancy—both were treated and died in Hospital. One patient died at home undelivered.

One Midwife applied for voluntary compensation, and ceased in November last.

One fully trained Nurse applied for and was granted free midwifery training by the County Nursing Association. She commences training in the New Year.

There were no maternal deaths from Puerperal Fever.

Maternity patients are booking their cases earlier in pregnancy than previously, which gives a better chance to have illness or abnormalities attended to.

The new transport grant given to District Nursing Associations by the County Council has been most beneficial to patients and also to Nurses, as has also the telephone grant, as they enable Nurses to reach their patients more quickly, more fresh, clean, dry and more fully equipped for their work, and second or even third visits daily are possible, where urgently needed, and the day when Nurses had to stand in wet clothes and with wet feet to undertake midwifery and other urgent nursing is, it is hoped, a thing of the past.

It is hoped to see, very shortly, the day when post certificate courses for every Midwife to enable them to keep up-to-date, will be the rule of every County.

Early hospital treatment for ophthalmia neonatorum has enabled infants contracting it to have immediate and more frequent and more skilful attention.

HOSPITALS (Public and Voluntary).

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Many improvements have been carried out and the new kitchens provided have been a great help towards the smooth working of the Hospital.

The Staff has been supplemented and greater comfort provided for them.

Cases have been admitted from all parts of the County, and although some complaints have been made of the long distance from the extreme North to Pembroke Dock, there can be little justification since it is possible to collect from almost any part of the County in little over one hour.

During certain periods of the year the Hospital accommodation was not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it. The Council are aware of this shortage of accommodation and are trying to solve the difficulty.

Medical supervision is carried out by Dr. Steward, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Pembroke, and in his absence Dr. Rufus Rees, his partner, acts as his deputy.

During 1937, 78 cases of Scarlet Fever, 97 cases of Diphtheria, 1 case of Enteric Fever, 1 case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and 1 case of Encephalitis Lethargica were treated. Ten deaths were reported.

Small-Pox, Eglwysrw.

This Hospital has been reserved for possible cases of Small-pox. One patient was admitted for observation, but it was subsequently decided that the disease was not Small-pox.

The resident caretaker, who is a trained Nurse, is always available, and cases can be admitted at short notice.

Tuberculosis Hospitals.

The treatment of Tuberculosis is carried out in Pembrokeshire, as throughout Wales, by the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association. The Association provides and maintains two Hospitals in the County—Sealyham Hospital with 30 beds—15 Males and 15 Females—and Kensington Hospital, St. Brides, mainly for surgical tuberculosis in children, with 110 beds.

General Hospitals.

The County War Memorial Hospital, Haverfordwest, provides 70 beds—30 for Males, 26 for Females, and 14 for Children.

The new Nurses' Home, which is being built in the Hospital grounds, will be completed during the early part of next year, and the rooms now being used by the Nurses in the Hospital will be available for extra beds and maternity wards.

There is now a resident House Surgeon.

Pembroke Dock.

There are 15 general and 5 maternity beds at the Nurses' Home and Meyrick Hospital, Pembroke Dock.

Tenby.

The Cottage Hospital provides 16 beds and one maternity bed.

Pembroke.

There are 8 beds in the District Cottage Hospital, Pembroke.

Maternity Hospitals.

The County Council is the Supervising Authority for the whole County and administers the provisions of the Nursing Homes Act, 1927. All registered maternity homes and nursing homes are inspected regularly.

No new Nursing Homes have been registered during 1937.

At Haverfordwest Public Assistance Institution (Priory Mount) there is a Ward of four maternity beds with adjacent labour ward and up-to-date flushing and lavatory accommodation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Public Assistance Institutions.

Structural improvements in the various Institutions now controlled by the Public Assistance Committee continue and have resulted in greater comfort and better administration. All Institutions have been provided with electric light; new lavatories, and sanitary improvements have been completed and the general atmosphere has completely changed. Staffs have been supplemented and greater efficiency introduced.

Although all Institutions provide nursing facilities, the main tendency is to arrange for the more acute cases to be admitted to the Haverfordwest institution

Pembroke.

The work of modernising the Children's Home has been completed, and the result is highly satisfactory. Sanitary offices and ablution rooms, drying-rooms and a central heating system have been installed.

The boys' day room has been remodelled, and a new wing, containing a girls' day room and a general drying-room has been built. The additions have been well designed, resulting in an attractive and comfortable home.

In the Institution itself, many small improvements have been carried out, including a new food store and larder; also an electric Laundry Machine has been provided.

Narberth.

Works are now in hand for the improvement of the sanitary accommodation for the Staff, and the kitchen is being remodelled.

The Children's Home, Saundersfoot.

A report on the unsatisfactory state and general unsuitability of this Home has been submitted to the Public Assistance Committee, who have the question of alternative accommodation under consideration.

Haverfordwest.

Works are now in progress for the construction of new sanitary offices and bathrooms for the Nursing Staff and nursing section, the remodelling of the Laundry and for a domestic hot-water system throughout the Institution.

Boarded-Out Children.

Twelve children are boarded-out with Foster-Parents, and their welfare is supervised by the Guardians and District Nurses. Reports indicate that they are well looked after and happy.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The County comprises one area for Public Assistance and is divided into 15 districts.

District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Relieving Officer.
Haverfordwest	Dr. G. M. MacGeoch	Mr. J. Scourfield
Milford Haven	{ Dr. H. O. Williams	Mr. T. M. Adams
Fishguard	{ Dr. J. A. K. Douglas	Mr. R. Williams
St. David's	Dr. J. H. Owen	Mr. V. E. Absalom
Narberth 1	Dr. G. W. V. Parry	Mr. D. J. Mathias
Narberth 2	Dr. L. E. Owen	Mr. D. J. Mathias
Narberth 3	Dr. T. R. Griffiths	Mr. D. J. Mathias
Pembroke 1	Dr. E. W. Price	Mr. G. R. Young
Pembroke 2	Dr. Geoffrey Wachter	Mr. G. V. Roberts
Pembroke 3	Dr. H. V. R. McKinley	Mr. G. V. Roberts
Pembroke 4	Dr. V. Pegge	Mr. G. R. Young
Llanfyrnach	Dr. D. Stewart	Mr. D. B. Davies
St. Dogmells 1	Dr. J. Penry	Mr. J. Davies
St. Dogmells 2	Dr. Selby Clare	Mr. J. Davies
	Dr. D. Havard	

List Of Public Vaccinators.

District.	Vaccinator.
Haverfordwest	Dr. G. J. Bowen.
Milford Haven	{ Dr. H. O. Williams.
Fishguard	{ Dr. J. A. K. Douglas.
St. David's	Dr. J. H. Owen.
Pembroke No. 1	Dr. J. Haslett Elliott.
Pembroke No. 2	Dr. Geoffrey Wachter.
Pembroke No. 3	Dr. H. V. R. McKinley.
Pembroke No. 4	Dr. V. Pegge.
Narberth No. 1	Dr. Stewart.
Narberth No. 2	Dr. L. E. Owen.
Narberth No. 3	Dr. T. R. Griffiths.
Llanfyrnach	Dr. E. W. Price.
St. Dogmells	Dr. Gibbin.
Newport	Dr. D. Havard.
	Dr. Selby Clare.

Vaccination Return for the Year 1937.

District.	No. of Births.	Successful Vaccinations.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	Statutory Declarations.	Other successful Vaccinations received.	No. of Cases successfully Vaccinated after declaration had been made.
Haverfordwest	196	37	—	9	60	—	—
Milford	296	113	1	14	105	—	—
Fishguard	95	53	—	6	34	—	—
St. Davids	58	44	—	3	11	1	—
Narberth	144	84	—	4	44	4	1
Pembroke	195	90	—	10	47	—	—
Tenby	85	47	1	4	27	10	1
Llanfyrnach	29	5	—	1	18	—	—
St. Dogmells	86	42	—	5	39	5	—

Boarded-Out Children.

Pembroke Area	4
Narberth Area	4
Cemaes Area	4

Name of Institution.	Average No. of Beds provided during the year (other than for Casuals).			Average No. of Beds occupied during the year (other than Casuals) at whole Institutions.	No. of Inmate days (excluding Casuals).	Average nightly number of Casuals.	Average No. of Total Resident Staff during the Year.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.				
Haverfordwest	40	42	45	97	35217	1	16
Pembroke	50	42	36	84	34575	2	17
Narberth	30	20	5	36	13184	2	6
Narberth Children's Home	—	—	19	15	5558	—	2

Accommodation and Staff of the various Public Assistance Institutions.

Name of Institution.	No. of beds.	Nursing Staff.
Priory Mount, Haverfordwest.	93	Master, E. Emlyn Evans. Matron, Mrs. A. F. Evans (S.R.N., S.C.M.). Assistant Matron (S.R.N.). Midwife (S.C.M.). 2 Senior Assistant Nurses. 3 Junior Assistant Nurses. 1 Temporary Nurse.
Haverfordwest Children's Home	34	Foster Father, E. M. Hughes. Foster Mother, Mrs. A. E. Hughes (S.R.N., S.C.M.).
Narberth Lodge, Narberth	55	Master, W. J. Maunder. Matron, Mrs. E. Maunder (S.C.M.).
Saundersfoot Children's Home	19	Foster Father, T. G. Howells. Foster Mother, Mrs. W. I. Howells.
Woodbine House, Pembroke	104	Master, T. J. Philpin. Matron, Mrs. R. M. Philpin (S.R.N., S.C.M.). Head Nurse (S.C.M.). 2 Senior Assistant Nurses. 2 Junior Assistant Nurses.
Croft House, Pembroke	24	Foster Father, S. E. Hughes. Foster Mother, Mrs. F. Hughes.

Institutional Provision for The Care of The Mentally Defective.

Extracts from Report of Pantglas Hall Certified Institution for the Training of Mental Defectives.

ADMISSIONS—

The number of admissions for year ending 31st March, 1938, was 5.

Of these admissions—1 was admitted from Breconshire, 3 from Carmarthenshire, and 1 from Pembrokeshire.

DISCHARGES.

Number of discharges	2
Number of deaths	2
One patient was transferred to the care of her parents.	
One patient was discharged by "Operation of Law."	

DEATHS—

There were two deaths—1 from Cerebral Embolism and Infective Endocarditis, and the other from Pulmonary Embolism, Bronchitis and Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

REGISTER—

The total number of Patients on the Register was 112.

Over 16 years of age—99.

Under 16 years of age—13.

Of these—

64 are feeble-minded.

29 are very low grade.

17 are imbeciles.

2 are idiots.

Of these—

20 are epileptics.

9 are cripples.

Of the 112 admitted—

13 were notified by the Breconsshire Local Authority.

7 were notified by the Cardiganshire Local Authority.

51 were notified by the Carmarthenshire Local Authority.

33 were notified by the Pembrokeshire Local Authority.

8 were notified by the Radnorshire Local Authority.

CLASSIFICATION—

The Patients are classified into three groups:—

1st—Feeble-minded—Adults	61
Under 16 years	3
	—64
5 of these are epileptics and 3 are cripples.	
2nd—Very low-graded feeble-minded—	
Adults	27
Under 16 years	2
	—29
6 of these are epileptics and 3 are cripples.	
3rd—Imbeciles and Idiots—	
Adults	11
Under 16 years	8
	—19
9 of these are epileptics and 3 are cripples.	

1st—FEEBLE-MINDED—

These are trained according to their mental capacity, in cooking, cleaning vegetables, sewing, laundry work, house-work, laying the table, serving at the table, cleaning cutlery and making beds.

In the afternoon, when the weather permits, the girls that are not attached to any department, work out of doors, weeding, mowing, rolling, a few of them weed in the garden, and pick the fruit. In the evening they have drilling, dancing, singing and all kinds of games. Music and all kinds of rhythm is a great factor in their lives.

2nd—VERY LOW GRADE FEEBLE-MINDED.

These are taught dusting, polishing and light cleaning in the main building, also dancing, singing, physical exercises, and games.

3rd—IMBECILES AND IDIOTS

Six of these are able to be taught songs, drilling and a few physical exercises, such as walking along a line or plank, and stepping over small blocks, etc.—the remainder can only be taught personal cleanliness, etc.—they all respond greatly to music.

KITCHEN.

There are five girls assisting the Cook in the Kitchen and Scullery. These girls are taught to cook meat, vegetables, puddings, cakes, pastries, buns, etc. Some are very interested in their work—the others are more slow and backward, and therefore do not gain much knowledge.

SEWING ROOM—

The Sewing Mistress has two permanent girls in the sewing room. They are taught how to use the sewing machine and do plain sewing.

In the Linen Room there are two girls. They are taught plain sewing and to check the articles to and from the Laundry ; also to put each article away in its respective compartment.

During the year the following articles were made :—

89 Toilet Towels	33 Knickers
64 Pillow Cases	32 Coarse Aprons
63 Dresses	23 Night Gowns
42 Pinafores	
34 Bath Sheets	370 Articles

STAFF'S LINEN.

40 Pillow Cases	4 Pelmets
36 Tea-Towels	1 Office Table Cloth
32 Sheets	
8 Long Curtains	117 Articles

STAFF'S UNIFORM.

Aprons	102
Dresses	28
Caps	63
Belts	24
Total	217

The following articles were made for the "Coronation Troupe":—

Red Coats	14
White Trousers	12
Blue Trousers	4
Total	30

MENDING AND REPAIRS—

Most of the mending and repairs are done by the Patients under the supervision of a Nurse Attendant. The number of articles mended and repaired for the year was:—

Patients' Clothing and House Linen	4,336
Stockings (Pairs)	1,816
Total	6,152

INDUSTRY—

The following articles were made in the Industry Department during the year:—

20 Burnham Cloth Articles	3 Brown Canvas Articles
18 Linen Articles	3 Wool Rugs
14 Bath Flannels	3 Lamp Shades
10 Organdie Articles	7 Felt Articles
8 Leather Articles	1 Set of 3 Plywood Dinner Mats
8 Cork Table Mats	
3 Russian Cloths	98 Articles.

Sales of articles in this Department amounted to £21 13s. 3½d.

LEAVE ON LICENCE—

Of the nine girls out on Leave on Licence:—

7 were granted a further extension of 12 months' leave.

2 girls were granted 12 months leave on licence which had not expired on 31st March, 1938.

HOLIDAYS—

In addition to the nine girls granted leave on licence, the Board allowed 12 girls holidays varying from a week to two months, which they spent with their parents, relatives or friends.

THE INSTITUTION—

During the year the following improvements have been made at the Institution:—

- (1) A Hot-water Radiator has been installed in the Staff's Mess-room.
- (2) Hot water has been installed in the Patients' Wash-house, at the Annexe, and in one staff's bedroom.
- (3) Locked-up Pigeon Holes for the Patients' brushes and combs and tooth brushes have been fixed in the Patients' Wash-house in the Main Building.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continues as before. All Child Welfare Centres are now supervised by the Staff of the County Health Department. It is hoped that a new Centre will be opened at Tenby during the coming year.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The number of Centres is six. Useful work is carried out at four of these Centres by voluntary workers who undertake the social side of the work, provide tea for the mothers, and in some cases assist in the registration and weighing of babies.

The attendance at the Centres is satisfactory, and the mothers show their appreciation of the Service by the regularity of their attendance.

It is impossible for all the infants in the County to attend, owing to the scattered nature of the population; but the system of periodic home visiting by the District Nurses, who act as Health Visitors, compensates to a certain extent and the mother of any infant who appears to need medical attention is advised to make a special effort to attend the

nearest Centre. The Medical Officers thus frequently examine infants who live a great distance from the existing Centres.

The supervision of toddlers is carried out in the same way as that of infants, and mothers are encouraged to bring children of pre-school age to the Infant Welfare Centres. Thus the health of the children is periodically ascertained from early infancy until school age, and any defects are remedied at the earliest possible moment.

The work of the Centres consists of the complete examination of every infant upon his first attendance and thereafter at periodic intervals. The mother is given advice on the care and feeding of the infant, and if any medical treatment is necessary she is advised to consult a general practitioner, as no treatment is undertaken at the Welfare Centres. The Centres are essentially preventative in nature, the objects being to discover defects in the early stages and to suggest the appropriate method of treatment.

Special Clinics are held for Orthopædic and eye defects in conjunction with the School Services.

No formal lectures are given at the Centres, as it has been found that informal talks on appropriate occasions are of greater value to the majority of mothers.

The supply of free milk to necessitous mothers continues as before, after investigation of the financial circumstances. Only liquid milk is supplied, and in all cases this is one of the designated milks where it is obtainable. Milk is supplied in this way to expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and to infants under school age who are found to be in need of it.

The sum of approximately £96 10s. 0. was spent for free milk under the Scheme during the year.

The number of Infant attendances during the year was :

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

	Fishguard.	Haverford- west.	Goodwick.	Pembroke Dock.	Milford Haven.	Narberth.
A.—Total Number of Attendances during the Year:						
(1) By children under 1 year	62	196	45	656	192	188
(2) By children between the ages 1 to 5 years	95	28	69	124	100	205
B.—Total Number of Children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the same Year:						
(1) Children under 1 year	11	44	10	45	74	35
(2) Children between the ages of 1 to 5 years	2	8	2	—	45	4
C.—Total Number of Children Attending the Centre at the end of the Year, 1937:—						
(1) Children under 1 year	19	34	15	28	50	35
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	30	20	24	27	40	46

Children Act 1908.

It is the duty of the County Medical Officer to keep a register of all children kept by persons, other than relatives, for gain. All persons who intend to board a child for gain must obtain prior sanction. Inspection is carried out from time to time by the Visitors, and any action necessary is taken.

Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

The County has no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and motherless children, other than that provided at the various Public Assistance Institutions; but considerable help has been obtained from the Organising Secretary of the St. David's Diocesan Moral Welfare Committee, who has been able to arrange for supervision of several unmarried mothers.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

	Nursing Home.	Maternity Home.	Nursing & Maternity Home.
No. of applications for registration	—	—	—
No. of Homes registered	2	—	—
No. of Orders made refusing registration	—	—	—
No. of orders cancelling registration	—	—	—
No. of appeals against such Orders	—	—	—
Appeals confirmed	—	—	—
Appeals disallowed	—	—	—

The registered Homes in the County have been periodically inspected and found to meet the necessary requirements.

No applications have been received under Section 9 (2) of this Act for delegation of powers.

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for 1937 was 3.2 deaths per 1,000 births, compared with 3.9 for 1936 and 3.7 for 1935.

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
7.5	5.6	6.4	9.5	10.02	5.22	9.04	3.7	3.9	3.2

Every Maternal Death was enquired into by the County Medical Officer, and the County Superintendent of Nurses also investigated the case from the Midwifery point of view.

Confidential reports were sent to the Ministry to enable them to analyse maternal mortality from a National standpoint.

Ante-Natal Work.

Attendances of Patients at the Clinics are still negligible; but while this aspect of the work remains disappointing in spite of the publicity given to it at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and the Ministry of Health propaganda circulated, it is felt that ante-natal work is carried out satisfactorily by the Midwives, who report any abnormal cases to the Patient's Doctors, and by Medical Practitioners of the area in the course of their obstetric practice.

Orthopaedic Work.

The Orthopædic Scheme has been in operation during the past year and has been of great value.

Six Clinics for the examination and treatment of children under 16 years of age, were held at Narberth, and attended by Mr. Nathan Rocyn Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Eighty-seven cases were examined at the Clinics, the majority of which were school children. Sixteen children under school age were referred and attended on 24 occasions. One child was manipulated under an anæsthetic at Narberth, four were put in plaster, and two were admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, on the recommendation of the Surgeon. The remainder were recommended remedial exercises, etc.

One of the most important aspects of Orthopædic work is the supervision of patients who have been advised to do remedial exercises and other simple forms of treatment, and the work of the Orthopædic Nurse is invaluable in this respect. This Nurse paid a total of seventy-four visits to children under school age during the year.

The attendance at the Clinics is excellent, and this is due in no small measure to the help of the Pembrokeshire Society for the Care of Cripples, who arrange transport for the majority of the patients, give tea to the children and their parents, and altogether make a visit to the Clinic more of a pleasure than an ordeal.

Venereal Diseases.

The arrangement which has been in force for some years continues. Patients are sent to the Swansea General and Eye Hospital, where treatment is carried out.

The attached Table gives particulars of the Patients treated:—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PATIENTS TREATED FROM THE COUNTY UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

(28)

Description.	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Cases on 1st January, 1937, under treatment or observation	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	6	2	8
Number of Cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Syphilis, secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, all later stages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, congenital	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	—	14	4	18
Later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES:											
(a) For individual attention of the Medical Officer(s)	18	7	—	—	20	12	1	—	39	19	58
(b) For intermediate treatment e.g., irrigation, dressing	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	10	7	17
Total Attendances	18	7	—	—	30	19	1	—	49	26	75
IN-PATIENTS :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	—	2	—	—	6	4	—	—	6	6	12
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	—	15	—	—	102	184	—	—	102	199	301

Return of Infectious Diseases during the Year 1937.

DISEASE.	Llanfyrnach Rural	Cemaes Rural	Fishguard Urban	Haverfordwest Urban	Haverfordwest Rural	Milford Haven Urban	Neyland Urban	Pembroke Urban	Pembroke Rural	Tenby Urban	Narberth Urban	Narberth Rural	TOTAL.
Scarlet Fever	1	4	5	12	39	35	1	34	7	13	...	9	160
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	2	1	7	5	8	40	...	42	10	25	5	12	158
Pneumonia	2	3	1	1	6	23	1	23	7	...	6	1	74
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	5
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	5	8	14	21	55	99	4	105	25	40	11	24	411
CASES ADMITTED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.													
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	3	3	17	5	...	32	2	9	...	7	78
Diphtheria	2	...	7	5	7	4	...	34	3	24	...	11	97
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	2	...	10	9	24	9	...	68	5	33	...	18	178

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Housing.

The housing of the County has generally improved in the last few years, but in some districts conditions are not satisfactory. The attention of all Rural Districts has been called to this state of affairs.

During 1936 and 1937 two enquiries were held at St. Issells and Dale respectively into the housing conditions of these areas, and reports and recommendations have previously been submitted to the Council. The findings of the Commission of Inquiry were that housing in the areas concerned was unsatisfactory and inadequate and recommendations were made to the effect that provision of new houses was necessary.

Housing activities in Urban and Rural Districts :—

District.	New Houses in Last 5 Years.	Closed Under Order.	Demolished Under Order.
URBAN—			
Fishguard	21	20	6
Haverfordwest ...	203	77	26
Milford Haven ...	192	8	23
Neyland	10	12	—
Pembroke Dock ...	12	1	—
Tenby	112	30	30
Narberth	4	3	2
RURAL—			
Cemaes	80	3	—
Haverfordwest ...	311	51	17
Narberth	117	20	12
Pembroke	103	14	6
Total Whole County	1165	239	122

Housing (Rural Workers') Act.

The Council has continued its activity under the provisions of this Act. Since the introduction of the Act much publicity has been given to its advantages, with the result that up to the end of 1937 343 rural dwellings were re-constructed to the great benefit of the occupants. Grants amounting to £835 were paid in respect of 18 premises renovated during 1937.

Since the introduction of the Act, financial assistance has been made by the County Council in grants and loans to the extent of over £19,000, besides which grants have been made to property owners towards the provision of small water supplies.

Under the Small Dwellings (Acquisition) Acts, the County Council has again been active, and loans for the acquisition and construction of houses, amounting to £22,000 have been made.

Water Supplies.

The Water supplies in the Urban Districts are satisfactory. Extensions have been carried to several areas from the Milford Haven Water Supply, details of which have been previously reported.

Until the Rural Water Supplies Act, 1934, came into operation the lack of water in rural districts presented a very serious problem, as in most parts of Great Britain.

Since that Act, however, the County Council has been active in stimulating activity on the part of the rural sanitary authorities, and has made grants towards schemes undertaken by these authorities to the extent of a grant of 20 per cent. of the nett annual cost to the sanitary authority after taking into consideration the Government Grant and income from consumers.

Appended is a statement showing the extent of Schemes undertaken during the past three years, and the Schemes to be carried out in the near future:—

DISTRICT.	Total Cost. £	Whether in Hand, Com- pleted, Contemplated.
Pembroke R.D.C.—		
Carew—Manorbier.	14,874	Commenced and to be completed within next six months.
Castlemartin—Warren.	3,000	Completed.
Penally Village.	2,500 (est)	Contemplated.
St. Mary.	1,200	To be commenced within a month.
Cemaes R.D.C.—		
Hermon—Glogue.	2,796	Completed.
Blaenffos.	1,134	Commenced.
Newchapel.	1,034	To be commenced shortly.

Glandwr.	1,169	To be commenced shortly.
Newport.	2,900	An augmentation scheme in consequence of sewerage scheme now in hand for that village.
Narberth R.D.C.—		
Martletwy, Lampeter Velfrey, Crnwere and Ludchurch.	5,000	Completed.
Regional Scheme, covering Maenclochog, Llandissilio West, Clynderwen, Narberth North and South, Kilgetty, Jeffreyeston, Saundersfoot, and Amroth.	34,000	To be completed within a month.
Haverfordwest R.D.C.—		
Steynton.	1,000	Completed.
Johnston.	952	Completed.
Merlin's Bridge.	801	Completed.
Broad Haven.	1,300	Completed.
Little Haven.	400	Completed.
Crundale.	1,600	Completed.
Letterston—Solva (Regional Scheme comprising Mathry, Trevine, Abercastle, Letterston, Solva, etc.)	35,000	Completed.
Pope Hill, Johnston.	1,000	) To be carried out within the next 18 months.
Llangwm.	4,700	
Freystrop.	3,200	
Llanstadwell.	4,300	) Schemes have already been approved of by the Rural District Council.
Regional Scheme for Tiers Cross and District.	8,000	

Sewerage.

With the exception of the Urban Districts of Neyland and Narberth, the urban areas in the County are all served by drainage systems. Tenby Borough have a new system, in Pembroke Borough a new Scheme is in the course of construction. Conditions in Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock, Fishguard and Goodwick are satisfactory.

The position in the Rural Districts is, however, very different. Earth privies, with burial of the contents is the general means of disposal. Cesspits are provided in most of the newly erected houses. St. Dogmaels has had a sewerage system installed, and at Newport arrangements have been made for a complete sewerage scheme at a cost of over £7,000. In Crymmych also sewerage plans have been prepared.

The Rural Sanitary Authorities are alive to the need for improved drainage, but the heavy cost has proved an obstacle too great to be overcome without financial assistance.

The County Council have appreciated that sanitary conditions, particularly in the Rural Districts, are not as they should be, and are aware of their powers under Section 88 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 321 and 322 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby Sanitary Authorities may be relieved of their housing and public health duties. The Council have not considered it opportune to exercise such drastic powers, but have endeavoured to secure by persuasion the reasonable performance by the Sanitary Authorities of their duties. The Health Services provided by the rural sanitary authorities for a widely scattered rural community cannot, with their present limited financial resources, be as wide and satisfactory as those of an urban area.

The product of a Penny Rate is so small in the rural districts that activities must be seriously limited. It is suggested that an increased Government Grant to the Rural Areas is the only means by which efficient services for these areas can be provided.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The following Licences were held during the Year :—

No. of Attested Herds in the County	89
T.T.	87
Accredited	86
	<hr/>
	173
	<hr/>

Cancer.

One hundred and fifty-one inhabitants in the County were certified to have died because of various forms of Cancer compared with 159 for 1936 and 144 for 1935.

The following Table sets out the localities and gives comparable figures for the past five years :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Fishguard and Goodwick	8	0	0	10	9
Haverfordwest	12	13	11	8	17
Milford Haven	8	8	12	15	12
Narberth	3	1	1	1	2
Neyland	6	5	4	2	3
Pembroke	20	13	23	27	25
Tenby	8	11	7	10	7

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Haverfordwest	18	33	34	26	33
Llanfymach	3	0	0	0	0
Narberth	24	14	18	26	16
Pembroke	8	14	8	13	4
St. Dogmaels	13	0	0	0	0
Cemaes	0	23	23	21	23
URBAN DISTRICTS.	65	62	61	73	75
RURAL DISTRICTS	65	84	83	86	76
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	131	146	144	159	151

Every effort is made to inform the public of the necessity of securing early medical advice. Medical Practitioners refer their cases either to local or other hospitals. Radium treatment is available at the County War Memorial Hospital, Haverfordwest, by arrangement. One or two cases coming under the supervision of the Local Authority have been sent direct to the Radium Institute, London, for treatment.

Prevention of Blindness.

Many poor persons, unable to pay for examination and glasses, have been examined and referred, when necessary, to the Consulting Oculist who visits the County at regular intervals. Many such persons were ascertained by the Home Visitor of the Blind; and various voluntary workers and Correspondents of the Pembrokeshire Blind Society have also been useful in advising sufferers from failing vision how to get in touch with the various benefits.

Many necessitous people have been provided with spectacles free.

Several cases of cataract and other eye diseases have been treated at Swansea General and Eye Hospital at the expense of the Blind Persons Act Committee.

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The total number of persons in the County registered as Blind is 263, one fewer than for last year.

The majority are unemployable, that is, persons who through advanced age or infirmity, are unable to do anything towards earning a living.

In its scheme under the Local Government Act, 1929, the Council decided that all assistance to necessitous blind persons would henceforth be transferred from Poor Law to the Blind Persons Act Committee.

The Scheme provides that domiciliary financial assistance can be made to make the income of every adult registered blind person up to 15/- per week, and in the case of a married blind couple to 25/- per week.

The Home Visitor continues her activities in promoting the general welfare of the blind people, whom she visits as often as possible.

Lessons in Braille and Moon are given to those who can benefit from the teaching, and good progress is reported.

She has also been able to advise many blind persons about the procedure for obtaining pensions and has arranged for the circulation of Braille Books from the National Library for the Blind.

Nearly all the blind people in the County have been provided with wireless sets by the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. These sets are greatly appreciated and have done much to brighten the lives of the afflicted.

The Pembrokeshire Blind Society still continues to render assistance to the necessitous blind in the County, by providing them with gifts of clothing, and those in ill-health are given extra nourishment. Several successful social functions have been held, which are greatly enjoyed by those who are able to attend.

Pupils.

All young persons for whom education is possible have been sent to various Institutions for training. Three pupils are at Bridgend School, where they receive general education, and, in due course, select a career for which they seem to be adapted.

Pupils at Bridgend School.

Iris Roblin.
Lilian Goodridge.
Frederick Williams.

Pupils at Bristol Royal School of Industry.

Arthur Glynn James.

Trainees at Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.

Colwyn J. Richards.
Raymond Richards.
Thomas Hare.

Workshop Employees at the Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.

William Orford.
Reginald Rowlands.
T. G. L. Bowen.

Home-Workers.

Jenkin Thomas.
Godfrey Smith.
Margaret Price.
Elizabeth Young.
Susannah Phelps.

Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers.

No scheme for Dental Treatment for expectant mothers has yet been provided, since the present full-time Dentist, employed by the Council, has more than sufficient work in attending to school children, and the Council considered that at present they were not prepared to embark on any costly scheme. They have, however, decided to provide free dental treatment for practising Midwives, suffering from dental decay, which might possibly contribute to infection of their patients.

Tuberculosis.

As in the rest of Wales, the arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis in the County is carried out by the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association.

Fifty-nine deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with 46 for 1936. In addition, 12 deaths were recorded as being due to other forms of Tuberculosis (Meningitis, Peritonitis and involvement of bones and joints).

The Table below gives the death rate of the County from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) :—

	Urban Rate.	Rural Rate.	County Rate.
1928	0.79	0.71	0.75
1929	0.82	0.86	0.84
1930	0.67	0.91	0.80
1931	1.02	0.58	0.78
1932	0.83	0.80	0.82
1933	0.90	0.88	0.89
1934	0.56	0.65	0.61
1935	0.78	0.74	0.76
1936	0.58	0.52	0.54
1937	0.73	0.68	0.72

Tuberculosis notifications are sent to the County Medical Officer weekly by District Medical Officers, and copies are forwarded to the Tuberculosis Officer.

Free Milk is provided and paid for by the Council for all tuberculous persons recommended by the Tuberculosis Physician.

It is suggested that in the event of a whole-time service of Medical Officers of Health being established that notification, disinfection on death, removal or change of residence, would be greatly facilitated and records would be centralised, and better co-operation could be achieved by regular meetings between the various officers, where difficulties of disinfection, housing, etc., could be discussed.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

PERSONNEL, ETC.

Tuberculosis Physician	Dr. F. S. Hawkins.
Private Telephone No.	Haverfordwest 199.
Chief Clinic	(Welsh Memorial Clinic) County Hospital Annexe, Haverfordwest.
Telephone No.	Haverfordwest 298.
Assistant Tuberculosis Physician	Dr. S. R. C. Price.

TIME TABLE.

Monday—

1st and 3rd weeks	Sealyham Tuberculosis Hospital,
2nd and 4th weeks	Wolf's Castle, Pem.

Tuesday—

1st and 3rd weeks	Kensington Hospital, St. Brides,
2nd and 4th weeks	Pem.

Wednesday—

1st and 3rd weeks	9.30 a.m. Haverfordwest Clinic
2nd and 4th weeks	(address—see Chief Clinic above). Sealyham domiciliary visits.

Thursday—

1st and 3rd weeks	11.30 a.m. Memorial Hospital, Cardigan. Afternoons Sealyham Tuberculosis Hospital.
2nd and 4th weeks	11.30 a.m. Eastgate House Clinic, Narberth (2nd Thursday only). 1.30 p.m. Dr. Gibbin's Surgery, Whitland (2nd Thursday only). 10.15 a.m. Dr. Elliott's Surgery, St. Davids (4th Thursday only). 12 noon Church Hall, Fishguard (4th Thursday only). Afternoons Sealyham Tuberculosis Hospital.

Friday—

1st and 3rd weeks	10.15 a.m. Victoria Nursing Home, Pembroke Dock. 2 p.m. Cottage Hospital, Tenby.
2nd and 4th weeks	10.15 a.m. Victoria Nursing Home, Pembroke Dock. 2 p.m. Nursing Home, Great North Road, Milford Haven.

Saturday—

1st and 3rd weeks	} Kensington Hospital, St. Brides.
2nd and 4th weeks	

(A) Return showing the work of the Clinics.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.			Grand Total.
	Adults. M.	F.	Children. M.	Children. M.	Adults. M.	F.	Adults. M.	F.	Children. M.	F.
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—										
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	48	57	5	5	8	5	56	62	10	14
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	20	8	7
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	73	20	25
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—										
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
C.—Cases written off Register as:—										
(a) Recovered ...	15	16	2	2	4	8	19	24	8	7
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	55	45
D.—Number of Cases on Register on December 31st—										
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	144	162	21	21	14	20	158	182	43	36
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	28	12	16
1. Number of cases on Register on January 1st	560			2. Number of cases transferred from other areas						
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	56			4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...			64			
5. Number of attendances at the Clinics (including Contacts) ...	1486			6. Number of Insured Persons under Domesticity Treatment on the 31st December ...			27			
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—				8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...			501			
(a) Personal ...	297			10. Number of:—						
(b) Other ...	236			(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined			368			
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health visitors to homes of patients ...	135			(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Clinic work ...			474			
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ...	0			12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Register on December 31st ...			111			

(B) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

	In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of doubtfully tuber- culous cases admitted for observation.					
Adult males	0	4	3	0	1
Adult females	0	6	6	0	0
Children	3	19	17	0	5
Total	3	29	26	0	6
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.					
Adult males	19	39	33	3	22
Adult females	22	48	43	5	22
Children	10	17	20	0	7
Total	51	104	96	8	51
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuber- culosis.					
Adult males	3	6	4	0	3
Adult females	3	5	7	1	—
Children	12	14	12	0	14
Total	18	25	23	1	19
Grand Total	72	158	145	9	76

(C) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation.	Pulmonary Cases.						Non-Pulmonary Cases.						Totals.						
	Sanatorium.			Hospital.															
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.									
	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch							
Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	1	6		
Non-Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	2	4	7	
Doubtful	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	
Totals	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	4	4	1	—	1	—	3	6	17

(D) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

SANATORIUM—(PULMONARY CASES):

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	—	1	—	7	5	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	8	8	4	20
	Not quiescent ...	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	1	7
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	6
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	(Pulmonary) ...	1	1	—	9	9	1	3	8	5	1	—	—	14	18	6	38

HOSPITAL (PULMONARY CASES).

Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
	Not quiescent ...	—	3	1	—	—	5	10	4	1	1	5	—	—	—	8	14	10	32
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Not quiescent ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ...	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	2	1	8
	Died in Institution	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	7
Totals	(Pulmonary) ...	6	6	1	11	15	6	3	6	6	1	1	1	—	—	21	28	13	62

Notification and Registration.

All Medical Practitioners must immediately notify the District Medical Officer of Health of the area in which they practise of the occurrence of any cases of Tuberculosis. Each District Medical Officer must keep a Register of such notifications and also communicate new notifications weekly to the County Medical Officer of Health. These weekly returns are forwarded to the Area Physician of the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association, who is thus in a position to offer his services to the Practitioners concerned.

The duty of arranging disinfection of premises vacated by tuberculous patients by reason of death or removal, rests with the District Medical Officer and his Sanitary Staff.

Sale Of Food And Drugs.

The duties in connection with this Act are undertaken by the Police. The Chief Constable has been ready on all occasions to co-operate and carry out any suggestions put forward by the Public Health Department.

	Number of Samples taken.	Genuine.
MILK	173	155
TAPIOCA	1	1
BUTTER	10	10
MARGARINE	5	5
LARD	6	3
FLOUR	3	3
OATMEAL	1	1
RICE	5	5
PEARL BARLEY	2	2
SUGAR	7	7
COCOA	3	3
VINEGAR	6	6
CHEESE	4	4
BAKING POWDER	1	1
TEA	4	4
COFFEE	2	2
JAM	1	1
COFFEE CHICORY	1	1
EPSOM SALTS	1	1
BICARBONATE OF SODA	1	1
GINGER	1	1
CORN FLOUR	1	1
FISH PASTE	1	1

Ophthalmia.

This disease, caused by infection from purulent virginal discharge infecting the eyes of the new-born, is responsible for about one-tenth of all cases of blindness.

It is essential, therefore, that midwives should continue their practice of cleansing the eyes of new-born children.

It is a rule of the Central Midwives Board that all inflammation of the eye, however slight, demand the calling in of a medical man.

DURING 1937—

Notified.	Treated In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.
3	3	3	—	—

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY.

Name and Address of Nurse.	No. of Cases.			Primipara	Maternal Deaths.		Mis-carriage.		Medical Aid.				Forceps.		Still-Births.		Deaths of Infants Under One Year.	
	Maternity	Midwifery	Total		Maternity	Midwifery	Pregnancy	Labour	Puerperium	Infant	Maternity	Midwifery	Maternity	Midwifery	Maternity	Midwifery		
DISTRICT NURSES.																		
E. Phillips, Ambleston	3	7	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
C. Greenslade, Amroth	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. M. Wakefield, Angle	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
M. A. Selby, Camrose	—	11	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
D. Thomas, Carew	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. R. Kane, Cosheston	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. M. Adams, Dale	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. J. Powell, Dale	2	6	8	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
D. Davies, Marloes	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. Williams, Dinas	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Jones, Eglwysrw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. M. Adams, Eglwysrw	7	6	13	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
C. M. J. Phillips, Fishguard	10	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Charles, Freystrop	8	15	23	3	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
E. M. Manning, Glanceddau	8	5	13	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—
N. Gray, Goodwick	3	8	11	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I. Lochhead, H'west	18	10	28	6	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

[illegible]

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Pembroke, 1937.

[illegible]

Causes of Death. All Causes.		Fish-guard & Good-wick U-D		Haverfordwest M-B		Milford Haven U-D		Narberth U-D		Neyland U-D		Pembroke U-D		Tenby M-B		Aggregate of U-D's		Cemaes R-D		Haverfordwest R-D		Narberth R-D		Pembroke R-D		Aggregate of R-D's.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Other Liver Diseases	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
2	Other Digve. Diseases	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	2	3	12	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	5	4
3	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	4	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	13	10	5	6	6	6	9	2	1	—	21	14
4	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	Other Puerperal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	6	4	—	1	12	11	3	2	12	3	6	—	—	—	21	5
7	Senility	2	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	4	12	—	5	7	10	—	10	2	6	9	31
8	Suicide	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4	1
9	Other Violence	3	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	1	2	15	5	1	2	2	4	3	—	5	—	11	6
10	Other defined Diseases	3	2	5	6	6	8	—	—	1	—	2	9	2	3	19	28	6	7	13	13	6	6	1	5	26	31
11	Ill defined or N.K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	1	4	7	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	6	2
12	Diabetes	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	7	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	3
13	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	3	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	7	6	1	2	13	13	10	11	8	10	8	6	2	4	28	31
14	Heart Disease	6	8	3	5	12	14	3	2	5	3	20	23	12	9	61	64	14	18	23	36	22	15	9	8	68	77
15	Aneurysm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
16	Other Circulatory Diseases	2	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	8	8	12	4	2	8	13	9	7	2	—	23	22
17	Bronchitis	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	6	3	—	2	13	9	2	2	1	4	3	4	8	3	14	13
18	Pneumonia (all forms)	—	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	3	9	13	3	5	6	5	—	6	3	2	12	18
19	Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	4	1	—	1	—	4	4
20	Peptic Ulcer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
21	Diarrhœa under 2 years	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Typhoid and Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
26	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	4	2
28	Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	2	9	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
29	Influenza	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	8	6	1	2	11	15	1	1	4	7	2	—	2	2	9	10
30	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	7	5	3	—	17	12	4	4	8	9	2	1	—	2	14	16
33	Other Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	2
34	Syphilis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35	G.P.I., Tabes, etc.	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Cancer	7	2	7	10	4	8	—	2	1	2	11	14	3	4	33	42	8	15	13	20	8	8	3	1	32	44
Totals all Causes		37	33	31	41	53	57	6	7	12	13	100	97	30	48	269	296	67	87	127	153	86	69	44	34	324	343
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	3	1	2	2	4	5	1	—	—	1	7	5	1	2	18	16	4	3	13	6	6	—	—	—	23	9
	Legitimate	3	—	2	2	4	5	1	—	—	1	6	5	1	1	17	14	4	3	11	5	6	—	—	—	21	8
	Illegitimate	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Live Births	Total	27	26	58	42	82	98	6	3	15	13	86	87	24	27	298	296	66	55	148	136	75	61	33	22	322	274
	Legitimate	27	23	54	40	79	92	6	3	14	13	81	85	24	24	285	280	64	51	138	125	70	55	30	22	302	253
	Illegitimate	—	3	4	2	3	6	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	3	13	16	2	4	10	11	5	6	3	—	20	21
Still-births	Total	—	2	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	8	10	6	6	6	9	1	4	1	4	14	23
	Legitimate	—	2	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	8	8	5	6	5	9	1	3	1	4	12	22
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Resident Population		4,727		6,354		10,310		990		2,078		11,590		3,681		39,730		9,000		19,390		10,050		5,100		43,540	

